

### AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

[0009] In the lamps 12, if AC voltage from the inverter (not shown) is applied to a high-pressure electrode (or a first envelope part H) and a low-pressure electrode (or a second envelope part L), electrons are emitted from the low-pressure electrode L and are collided with the inert gas in the glass tube whereby the quantity of electrons is increased exponentially. The current flows in the glass tube by the increase electrons, the inert gas is ~~exited~~ excited by the electrons and thus ultraviolet rays are emitted. The ultraviolet rays are collided with the phosphor applied at the inner wall of the glass tube to thereby emit visible rays.

[0053] In Equation 1,  $x$  and  $y$  are color coordinates,  $u_1$  is max  $u$ ,  $v_1$  is max  $v$ ,  $u_2$  is min  $u$ , and  $v_2$  is min  $v$ . By using Equation 1, the difference of the color sense  $\Delta uv$  is calculated by measuring chromaticity coordinates (defined in Commission International De L'Eclairage (CIE)) at an arbitrary point when the lamps 112 are driven. In Equation 1,  $u_1$ , and  $v_1$  have maximum values of color-coordinates measured at the arbitrary point respectively, and  $u_2$  and  $v_2$  are minimum values of color-coordinates measured at the arbitrary point, respectively. When right/left difference of the color sense  $\Delta uv$  is below 0.004 as calculated by Equation 1, the right/left difference of the color sense phenomenon of the lamps 112 ~~dese~~ does not arise.

[0060] The liquid crystal cells are arranged in active matrix between upper and lower substrates ~~223~~ 222 and 224 of the liquid crystal panel 220. A pixel electrode and a common electrode for applying electric field are installed for each liquid crystal cell. In general, while the pixel electrode is formed for each liquid crystal cell on the lower

substrate 224, that is, on a thin film transistor substrate, the common electrode is formed on whole surface of the upper substrate 222. The pixel electrode is connected to the thin film transistor used as a switching device. The pixel electrode drives the liquid crystal cell along with the common electrode in accordance with video data signal supplied through the thin film transistor to thereby display pictures corresponding to the video signal.

[0063] If AC voltage from inverter (not shown) is applied to a high-pressure electrode and a low-pressure electrode in each of the lamps 212, electrons are emitted from the low-pressure electrode 1 and are collided with the inert gas in the glass tube to thereby increase the quantity of electrons. The current flows in the glass tube by the increase electrons and thus the inert gas is ~~exited~~ excited by electrons to emit ultraviolet rays. The ultraviolet rays are collided with phosphor applied to the inner wall of the glass tube to thereby emit visible rays.